

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SELECTIONS**  
FROM THE  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERRAR**

**Received up to 5th February, 1880.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 5th February publishes a communicated article in which the writer states that the *Al Jawdib* is of opinion

Circulation,  
719 copies.

Afghan politica.

that if a prince from the family of the Sherif of Mecca were appointed the Amir of Kabul, all the disorder that at present prevails in Afghanistan would vanish. The editor of the *Al Jawdib* lives in a country situated at the distance of thousands of miles from Afghanistan, and is not acquainted with the character of the Afghans. They are a barbarous people, and bear a strong religious hatred against the English. To say nothing of a member of the family of the Sherif of Mecca, they will not accept any Amir appointed by the English Government. Look at their conduct towards Yakub Khan; when they saw that he was a friend of the Government, they rebelled against him and declared a *jehad* against the Government. The Government of India has appointed Sedar Wali Mohammed





Khan as Governor of Kabul as a temporary arrangement. This is in accordance with the terms of the Gandamak treaty, which provides that the Government will neither permanently occupy Afghanistan, nor appoint a foreigner as the ruler of the country. The question as to what should be the future of Afghanistan is at present largely discussed by all thoughtful men in England. It is difficult to realise that the appointment of Wali Muhammad as Governor of Kabul will be made a permanent arrangement, or that the Government will annex the country. We hope that the development of affairs will gradually lead the Government to the right policy. The *London Times* is of opinion that we should remove all thoughts of ambition from our minds; that we should not only not advance to Herat and Balkh, but should also withdraw our troops from Kabul and Kandahar, and that we should have nothing to do with the Afghans. This policy, if adopted, would lower our prestige, and all our schemes would be frustrated. True, the Kabul question is at present in a very unsatisfactory state, and a source of great anxiety to the Government of India and the Home Government; but if we persevere, the Afghans will gradually give up their hostility. We do not harass them, but they themselves are constantly attacking our troops. We should also attack them and treat them with greater severity in order to bring them to their senses. If the deportation of Yakub Khan from Kabul is the cause of their exasperation, it is very easy to soothe it. We need not go to Arabia or Africa in search of a new Amir for Afghanistan. If Yakub Khan did not instigate the murder of our embassy, and if the Afghans desire his reinstallation, there seems to be no reason why he should not be restored to the throne. Even if he committed an offence under the force of circumstances, he may be pardoned. As Russia is accustomed to give up kingdoms after conquering them, England should also adopt the same generous policy. In the end, the writer urges that Yakub Khan's mother should be kept with him at Meerut, and not be separated from him.



The *Punjabi Akhbār* of the 31st January expresses great satisfaction with the appointment of Lepel Griffin, Esq., C. S. Lepel Griffin, Esq., Secretary to the Panjab Government, as the chief political officer at Kabul, praises him for his ability, and hopes that he will succeed Sir Robert Egerton as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. In the end, the writer says that he is much pleased with his promotion, but is sorry at his departure from the Panjab. The native chiefs of the province regret his separation because he was their great friend.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The same paper, in regard to the proposal of the *Al Jawāib*, that a member of the family of the Sherif of Mecca should be appointed the Amir of Kabul, remarks that the Afghans are a barbarous and lawless people, and that consequently only a barbarian can rule over them. Only he who would punish them severely for the smallest offence can be a fit Governor of their country. When they do not hesitate to violate their most solemn oaths, it is idle to expect that they will respect a prince of the family of the Sherif because he is a descendant of the Prophet. In our opinion, the best policy would be to appoint a native of the country as the Amir, and to keep an envoy at Kabul.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 30th January states that the native chiefs are not satisfied with the assistance they rendered to Government in the shape of animals for transport service in Afghanistan. Accordingly, some of them also offered pecuniary aid, but Government declined their offers with thanks. Both Government and the native chiefs have acted in this matter as they should have done. However, the native chiefs should not be contented with this, but should, show their loyalty in other ways. They should render relief to the wives and children of those killed in the war, should print small pamphlets giving proofs of the justice, generosity, and religious toleration of the British Government, and circulate them in

Circulation,  
408 copies.



Afghanistan, &c., &c. We concur with the *Urdu Guide* in thinking that they should not put that money back into their treasuries which they have taken out with the object of assisting the Government.

The same paper approves of the appointment of Lepel Griffin, Esq., as the chief political officer at Lahore, and hopes that he will soon settle the affairs of Afghanistan.

The appointment of Lepel Griffin, Esq., C. S., as chief political officer at Kabul.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
155 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 26th January publishes the proceedings of the last meeting of a literary society or association in Dhar, a native state in Central India. The society gives some small prizes every year to those men who deliver the best lectures on prescribed topics. The last meeting was held on the 15th of January last and the two following days, and nine prizes were distributed, varying in value from Rs. 15 to 5. The topics prescribed for the competitors were liberty, the advantages of history, unity, &c. The Raja of Dhar himself presided at the meeting. The writer also states that one student of the Dhar school passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University last year, and praises the Raja for the interest he takes in the spread of education.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 31st January complains of the mismanagement of the postal department in Kashmir. Letters are often lost in transmission through the post, especially during the cold weather. In the hot weather many European visitors go to Kashmir, and therefore the postal arrangements are improved. In the mufassil, even registered letters do not reach their destination. The *Panjabi Akhbār* then publishes a letter from a correspondent at Kashmir, who complains that he sent several letters to the editor, but they did not reach him, and that he receives his copy of the paper very irregularly.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 1st February, in regard to the recent nominations to the new Native Civil Service,

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The Native Civil Service.

remarks that the Government should exercise great care in selecting the probationers, in order that the scheme should not collapse. We are well acquainted with two of the six probationers who have lately been appointed. They are no doubt the sons of rich men, but they have not received a good education. There are many men who have better claims for admission to the Civil Service than they. Rich persons are luxurious in their habits, and do not try to acquire a good education. It is the great middle class which has already supplied the Government with the best officers, and can furnish the best men for the Native Civil Service. The Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan and his son, Mr. Mahmud, belong to the middle class. In order to find out the best men for the Civil Service, each local Government should appoint a central committee at the headquarters, and some branch committees at the principal towns of the province, for the nomination of probationers. The committees should consist of respectable natives and Europeans. Each probationer should be first nominated by a branch committee, and then approved by the central committee. The central committee should carefully examine the candidates as to their intellectual and physical ability before recommending them to be appointed probationers. It is the middle class which convinced the Government of the capacity of natives to hold offices of trust and responsibility, and claimed admission to the Civil Service. It is to be regretted that one man should cultivate the field and another reap the harvest.

The *Kashi Patrika* of the 30th January states that the reader is aware that the chief recommendation which the probationers recently appointed have for their admission to the Civil Service is their

Sardar Gurdayal Singh,  
one of the probationers  
appointed under the new  
Civil Service Rules.

Circulation,  
550 copies.



high descent. It appears from the *Bengali* that Sardar Gurdayal Singh, who is one of the probationers, is the son of Sardar Gur Bakhsh Singh, the ex-Vazir of the Raja of Nabha, who was convicted of having been an accomplice in the murder of one Mahtab Kunwar, and was consequently expelled from the state by the Raja at the instance of the Panjab Government. True, says our contemporary, an offence committed by a father should not affect the rights and privileges of his son, but it cannot but affect the position of the latter. Hence it is obvious that the Government has not been sufficiently careful in making the nominations.

Circulation,  
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, (Lahore), of the 3rd February states that the *Statesman* takes the European Judges to task for the fact that they habitually attend to the cases of Europeans first, and to those of the natives afterwards. The Judges urge in defence of their conduct that the distinction of race is not the cause of this precedence, but that the natives do not value their time as the Europeans do. In the first place we advise our countrymen to learn civilization and to value time. Secondly, we consider the conduct of European Judges quite unjustifiable, inasmuch as the law recognises no distinction of creed or colour. The complaint made by our contemporary is a matter of daily occurrence at the Small Cause Court at Lahore. The Judge always hears the cases of Europeans, and at once decides them. The natives have to attend the court for the whole day, which proves a source of great inconvenience and loss to some. The Government should put a stop to the evil. The young educated natives value time so much that they are of opinion that a Judge, in summoning the defendants and the witnesses in any case, should not only fix the date, but also the hour, for their attendance.

Circulation,  
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur*, (Lahore), of the 31st January refers to the Bill for the appointment of Qazis recently introduced into the Legislative

The appointment of Qazis.



Council by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan, and highly approves of it on the ground that the appointment of Qazis will largely reduce the number of suits among Muhammadans, and that the court will be able to decide their cases easily with the assistance of Qazis. The writer also urges that only learned and honest persons should be appointed Qazis.

The *Pramod Sindhu*, (Amraoti) of the 2nd February quotes

Circulation,  
125 copies.

Sir Richard Temple and some extracts from the speech delivered by Sir Richard Temple at the late Convocation of the Bombay University, in which His Excellency referred to the good effects of English education upon the natives, and remarks that those European officers who doubt the loyalty of educated natives should carefully study His Excellency's speech.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 31st

Circulation,  
170 copies.

The license tax. January states that the people fear the license tax more than famine itself. As they have not yet recovered from the effects of the late scarcity of food and the prevalence of sickness, they expected some indulgence from Government, and not the levy of a new tax. There is no doubt that the Government is always anxious to promote their welfare, but unfortunately policy prevents it from doing so. It is simply owing to policy that few natives have up to this time been admitted to the Civil Service. We do not know how the revenues of the country are disposed of. It is difficult to realise the way in which the Budget is manipulated. The Government finds no difficulty in showing a deficit whenever it wishes to impose a new tax upon the people. Even before the License Tax Bill has been passed, the maximum fee has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 (*sic*). The fee may be increased still further, and be changed to an income tax in order that the Government may be able to abolish the duty levied on cotton imported by this country from England. When there was a necessity for the retrenchment of



public expenditure, reductions were made in the Educational Department, although Government pays nothing towards the cost of that department (*sic*). If the proceeds of the famine tax are devoted to the payment of the cost of the war or to any other purpose, what shall we do? It is said that the title of Empress of India has been assumed by Her Majesty as a mark of favour towards the natives. But a new tax is imposed upon the people when they are suffering severely from the scarcity of food and the prevalence of sickness, the land revenue is realised with severity from the agricultural classes even in time of distress, and the Legislative Council is filled with foreigners and flatterers who harass the people by constantly making new laws. Is this what is meant by a mark of Royal favour? The provisions of the Arms Act have lately been made stricter. Is this a recompense for our loyalty?

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The term "gentlemen" applied only to Europeans, and not to natives.

The following is an extract from the *Jaipur Gazette* of the 31st January :—

"The term 'gentlemen' in these days in India is to be construed as having reference to European subjects of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in contradistinction to Native subjects of Her Imperial Majesty. Any one travelling by railways in India must be struck with this invidious distinction made between European and Native passengers, without any reference as to their rank and position, in the signboards placed over some of the rooms in all station-houses which are intended for the benefit and convenience of European and Native passengers. The rooms, for instance, intended for Europeans are called 'Gentlemen's Waiting Rooms,' whilst those for Natives, whether 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class passengers, are styled for 'Natives.' We are sure our countrymen do not feel the least mortified at being called by their proper name, but the term 'gentleman' used for Europeans only, in contradistinction to the natives, of the country, implies that the latter are not entitled to be called gentlemen, whatever their rank or position may be. It is in



this sense we consider that the expression "gentlemen" for Europeans exclusively, as used in railway signboards, shows a want of good taste on the part of the Railway authorities. This misapplication of the term, we thought, was confined to railways only in India; but when a man like Sir Richard Temple, who is well known as one of the most popular Governors in this country, makes use of the expression "Gentlemen and Native Gentlemen" to a mixed assembly of Europeans and Natives in the late Baroda festivities, we think it is high time for our lexicographers to bring out a new edition of their works with Anglo-Indian interpretations of terms used in Her Majesty the Queen's English. This is certainly not the way to go to work to bridge the gulf that separates the two classes of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects. The invidious distinctions made between Covenanted and Native Civil servants, Gentlemen and Native Gentlemen, &c., should be done away with before we can expect a happy union of the two nations."

#### EDUCATION.

The *Arya Mitra* (Benares) of the 30th January, in its local

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The establishment of a Sanskrit school at Benares by the Mahārāja of Darbhanga.

news column, states that a new Sanskrit school is about to be established at Benares by the Mahārāja of Darbhanga. The Mahārāja has granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 500 for the support of the school. We cannot sufficiently praise him for this act of generosity.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* of the 2nd February also refers

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The same subject.

to the school, and remarks that this shows that the Raja of Darbhanga knows how to make a better use of his money than the Raja of Hatwa, who lately gave a ball at Calcutta which cost him Rs. 30,000.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 2nd February states

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The boarding-house, Amraoti, Berar.

that since the appointment of Vishnu Moreahwar Mahajni as headmaster of the Amraoti High School, the condi-



tion of the school has been much improved. The last university results of that school were much better than those of the Akola School. The number of boarders has so largely increased that they are exposed to great inconvenience from want of room in the boarding-house. Referring to this subject, the Resident at Haidarabad remarked, in the speech delivered by him at the late Amraoti Darbar, that the public should contribute subscriptions for the enlargement of the boarding-houses. He stated that the Government has shown the way, and that it was the duty of the people to follow it. True, the people should share the cost of education with the Government, and they really rendered more pecuniary aid to the Educational Department in 1878 than in any previous year, ; but as they do not yet fully appreciate the benefits of education, we cannot expect much from them. In these circumstances, we hope that the Government will enlarge the boarding-house at its own cost. The boarders will experience more inconvenience from want of room in the hot weather than they do at present.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Arya Mitra* (Benares) of the 30th January complains that monkeys are a great nuisance in Benares, and urges that measures should be adopted to banish them from the town, moreover, the writer suggests that the people should give them bread mixed with *Nux vomica*.

Circulation,  
408 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Punjab*, (Lahore) of the 30th January, in regard to the construction of the water-works at Lahore, remarks that it is rumoured that the pipes are being laid in Anarkali without having been well washed. The pipes lay long on the ground, and must be dirty inside. They should be cleansed before they are laid. The writer also urges that the tank which is being constructed at Langa Mandi should be floored with stones and not with bricks.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 31st January refers to the telegram of the Lord Mayor of Dublin about the prevalence of distress from scarcity in Ireland, and remarks that this unfortunate Island has been exposed about half a dozen times to such visitations within the last century. In 1847 the potato crop entirely failed, and Parliament had to grant no less than ten millions sterling for the relief of the sufferers. An Irish Relief Fund has already been started in England, and the people are liberally subscribing to it. The natives of India have not yet recovered from the effects of the late scarcity, and are therefore not in a position to make a suitable return for that splendid generosity which the English people showed to them during the late Madras famine. However, we would urge them not to be deaf to the calls of duty and humanity.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Nūr-ul-Anwar* Cawnpore of the 31st January, on the authority of its Mecca correspondent, states that a man lately went to the great Musjid at Mecca and asked the reader of the *Khutba* to rise from the platform and give place to him, as he was the promised Imam Mehdi. On this he was seized, beaten, and made over to the police. In regard to this, the editor remarks that the late Molana Rafih-ud-din of Dehli has stated in his Persian pamphlet entitled the *Hacharia* that when the destruction of the world is near at hand, many persons will pretend to be Imam Mehdi. Such pretenders have already begun to rise, and this may be considered as a sign of the advent of the true Mehdi.

The signs of the birth  
of Imam Mehdi.Circulation,  
450 copies.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No	NAME	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahor	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. Jany. 30th & 2nd Febry. respectively.	1880. 2nd & 5th respectively.	650 copies.
2	<i>Afzal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Muzaffar-nagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	Febry. 2nd	" 5th	139 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	Jany. 28th	" 1st	280 "
4	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 29th	" 2nd	...
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	31st	5th	125 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 28th	" Jany. 31st	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	Febry. 3rd	Febry. 5th	90 copies.
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	Jany. 31st & 3rd Febry.	" 2nd & 5th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	... Shabjahan-pur.	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Moti Mian	Febry. 1st	" 3rd	20 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	Jany. 31st	" 4th	130 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	" 30th	" 2nd	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)



12	<i>Arya Mitra</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Bhutnath	...	30th	...	1st	...	500 copies.
13	<i>Arya Patrika</i>	... Mirzapur, ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	...	Monthly	...	Rev. D. Hutton	...	" 1st	...	"	...	1,173 "
14	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi ...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Mirza Khan	...	" 3rd	...	"	...	100 "
15	<i>Berur Mitra</i>	... Ellichpur, ...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Eknath Sakha Ram,	...	" 27th	...	Jany. 31st	...	105 "
16	<i>Berur Samachar</i>	... Akola ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khande Rao Balaji,	...	Feby. 2nd	...	Feby. 4th	...	250 "
17	<i>Bharat Bandha</i>	... Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Tota Ram	...	Jany. 30th	...	1st	...	140 "
18	<i>Dabtabak Qasiri</i>	... Bareilly ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Thakur Prasad	...	31st	...	4th	...	220 "
19	<i>Dabtabak Sikandri,</i>	... Rampur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain Khan,	...	Feby. 2nd	...	"	...	365 "
20	<i>Dabtabak Hind</i>	... Allahabad, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirza Muhammad Husain,	...	Jany. 31st	...	Jany. 31st	...	250 "
21	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	D. Benjamin	...	25th	...	30th	...	...
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	...	Bi-weekly	...	"	...	" 28th & 31st	...	" 30th & 2nd	...	275 "
23	<i>Jalpak Tar</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Rai Ganeshi Lal	...	Feby. 1st	...	Feby. 3rd	...	105 "
24	<i>Karnamok</i>	... Lucknow, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	" 2nd	...	" 4th	...	250 "
25	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Baleshwar Prasad,	...	Jany. 30th	...	1st	...	550 copies (in-cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
26	<i>Kaulab-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow, ...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Rev. J. Craven	...	"	...	Jany. 31st	...	362 copies.
27	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Chintamani Sarma,	...	Feby. 2nd	...	Feby. 3rd	...	300 "
28	<i>Khair Khush-i-Alam,</i>	... Delhi ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	" 1st	...	"	...	105 "
29	<i>Khair Maad-i-Oudh,</i>	... Lucknow, ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Khairati Lal	...	Jany. 31st	...	1st	...	25 "
30	<i>Khair Khush-i-Pan-Gujran-wala.</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	Feby. 1st	...	4th	...	700 "



## List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
31 <i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	1880. Jany. 31st	1880. Feby. 3rd	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)
32 <i>Lauh-i-Mahfûs</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehrûdi Husain Khan.	" 23rd	" 1st	90 copies.
33 <i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	Feby. 2nd	" 5th	400 "
34 <i>Mâlad Akhbâr</i>	Indore	Marathi	Ditto	Ganesh Raghonath,	Jany. 30th	" 4th	175 "
35 <i>Mârwâr Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	" 26th	" 1st	100 "
36 <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	" 29th	Jany. 31st	150 "
37 <i>Mihir-i-Darakhshân,</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	" 21st & 1st Feby.	1st	300 "
38 <i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Muhib-ul-lah.	" 28th	" "	70 "
39 <i>Mitrâ Vilâs</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Makand Ram	Feby. 2nd	" 5th	250 "
40 <i>Masarrâk Dilkushâ,</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Ditto	"	Jany. 26th	" 1st	"
41 <i>Mimba-ul-Ahham</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Kheirati Lal	" 31st	" "	25 "
42 <i>Muraq-i-Takrib</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	Feby. 1st	" "	112 "
43 <i>Mula-i-Nâ</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabî Bakhsh	" 3rd	" 5th	46 "
44 <i>Natar-i-Aham</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	Jany. 26th	Jany. 31st	100 "



45	Nairang Mazdamin	Muttra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mewa Ram	" 31st	Feby. 4th	165	"
46	Najmul Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	" 27th to 2nd	Jany. 30th to 5th	413	"
						February.	Feby. respec-		
47	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Yudhistar Chandar	Jany. 30th	Feby. 1st	150	"
					Das.				
48	Nar-i-Afshar	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	" 29th	Jany. 31st	430	"
49	Nar-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 31st	"	450	"
50	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nusrat Ali	" 21st & 1st	Feby. 1st	150	"
						February.			
51	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 30th to 5th	Jany. 30th to 5th	719 copies (in-	
						February.	Feby. respec-	cluding 90	
							pectively.	copies taken	
								by Govt.)	
52	Panjabi-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-ud-din	" 31st	Feby. 4th	350 copies	
53	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 2nd	"	225	"
54	Patials Akhbar	Patials	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	Jany. 26th	Jany. 30th	250	"
55	Prasad Sindha	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Kahvant Gobind Sa-	Feby. 2nd	Feby. 5th	125	"
					tarwar.				
56	Prince of Wales	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	Jany. 28th	Jany. 31st	85	"
	Gazette.								
57	Quater-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	Feby. 1st	Feby. 3rd	150	"
58	Rajsh-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand	"	" 4th	620	"
59	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 3rd	" 5th	475	"
60	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. L. Rajab Ali	Jany. 31st	" 2nd	170	"
61	Ditto	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulag! Das	" 28th	Jany. 30th	110	"
62	Sar Punch Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Ambica Prasad	Feby. 3rd	Feby. 5th	...	"
63	Sharada Takar	Shahjahan-	Ditto	Ditto	Azis Ahmad Khan,	" 2nd	" 3rd	...	"
		pur.							



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
64	Shela-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	1880. Feby. 3rd	1880. Feby. 5th	250 copies.
65	Schail Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	1880. Feby. 27th	1880. Feby. 31st	200
66	Urdu Akhbar	Akols	Marathi	Ditto	Dhonde Balkishan,	1880. Feby. 31st	1880. Feby. 4th	200
67	Vrit Dhar	Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	1880. Feby. 26th	1880. Feby. 30th	155

ALLAHABAD, }  
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